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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

NO. 52.

Maine Farmer.

BECKLEY HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

More Sheepish Thoughts. Horns or no Horns, which is best?

A contemporary quotes Randall as saying that "a horned Merino ram is about as undesirable as a horned Southdown or Cotswold ram." Now with all due deference to Dr. Randall, or any other staunch friend and advocate for horns on rams of any breed, we would respectfully ask—what real good or benefit are a huge pair of unwieldy horns on any breed of sheep when in a domestic condition? It is true that in a wild state, they may be of some service as weapons of defence. But, when domesticated as they now are, and preserved from enemies by all the appliances which civilized life can bring into use, a big pair of horns are about as useful as a tail would be. They are always in the way when the sheep are confined in stalls or folds, and often do much mischief to ewes and lambs that may be in their vicinity. This is not all. It takes no small portion of food to nourish such heavy and useless appendages. So we go for breeding them out of existence. Some argue that they are a specific part and parcel of the true Merino, and that, if you have pure blood Merino, you must of necessity have these unsightly and clumsy spirals projecting from the skulls of the males. We doubt this—that is, we doubt the necessity of having them in order to ensure a pure blood Merino. We have seen Merino rams to all appearances as good in every way and as far as could be ascertained from their history as pure as any whatever that had no sign of any horns. Such growth as good carcasses—as good fleeces and are much more easily got along with in the stall, or fold, or any where else, than with the big hanging horns. Between twenty and thirty years ago, Capt. Williamson of Pittston, introduced some excellent Merinos from Vermont that had no horns, and in fact scarcely any ears. The ears were very small indeed—so small as to give the sheep the appearance, a little distance off, of being cropped. We obtained some of that variety, and found them to be excellent sheep. Their wool, if any thing, was better than much of that of the horned variety being as fine in fibre, staple of good length and thickly planted on the body and belly. They were hardy, too, and held their age well. We kept one until she was twelve years old, and was active then, but came to death by being driven into a stream by a villainous dog, and drowned. We have a few of that variety yet and wish we had more of them. If gummy fleeces and enormous horns on the rams, suit the taste of some wool-growers, they have an undoubted right to estimate them, but they are mistaken when they count those two things as the real distinguishing and specific characteristics of the pure Merino.

Loudon, in his description of Merinos, says the rams usually have horns and the ewes are usually without horns, which expressions imply that there are exceptions in either case; that is, that the Merino rams do not always have horns, nor are the ewes always without horns, and this agrees with facts in regard to them at the present day. In conversation some time since with a Merino breeder, he observed that he preferred his rams to have large horns because they would fight better than if they had no horns, and would therefore keep off any interloping coarse woolled rams without horns. In this he is mistaken in two particulars. 1st. Coarse woolled rams often have horns as large as any others, and 2d, the horned rams sometimes get killed by those that have none. We once had a vigorous ram with a large pair of horns, killed, "stone dead," by a "no horned" ram belonging to a neighbor, which ran thus became conqueror and took command of the flock until caught and sent home with "a halter around his neck," as such culprits were used in the old time. We eschew horns on sheep, male or female—Merinos or any other breed considering them as useless and not worth the food it takes to grow them.

Breach in a Cow—Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I wish to make an inquiry through the columns of your paper regarding a cow. She has a small breach on her left side just forward of the flank. In August there was a bunch made in the place, and she continued to increase in size until it became about as large as a two quart basin. It broke and discharged a little thick fecal matter, and the bunch has mostly subsided, so that the breach can be plainly felt. For two days the flow of milk almost entirely ceased, but at the expiration of that time it began to turn, and she has since given her usual quantity. The breach is about two inches in diameter, and was probably caused by being hooked. Is there any remedy that will effect a cure? I find nothing in Jennings' work relating to such a case. If it is not cured, will it trouble her in the future? By answering the foregoing questions, you will greatly oblige a subscriber.

Hanover, Nov. 18, 1864. O. E. S.

NOTE. Some years ago we had a cow that got hooked in the left side and a little further forward than the above mentioned scab to have been. The wounded part swelled up large, and matured, and we opened it to facilitate the discharges. After the swelling had subsided a breach was found to have been made through the muscles. We did nothing to remedy it, and the cow lived and did well several years after that, and was finally, as she was getting old, fattened and slaughtered for beef. We do not think the breach which our correspondent describes will hurt his cow for all that is wanted of a cow, except that she will not be so saleable. The stomach lies principally on that side, and unless the breach be very low down, none of the small intestines will be likely to get entangled in it. It is possible that making an incision and injecting in salt water, or other stimulating liquid, inflammatory action might be brought on sufficient to cause an adhesion of the parts, but it would be hardly worth while to do it. If the cow is good, we should keep her as she is. If a poor one, we should fatten and slaughter her, or breed or no breed.—E.S.

CUTTING GRAFTS. Grafts may be cut now and plored in dry and in the cellar. Label each sort distinctly that there may be no uncertainty in regard to the varieties which you design to set, for a slight mistake in this, as in other matters, often causes much trouble and dissatisfaction.

On Cutting and Steaming Food for Stock

Mr. Thomas S. Lang of North Vassalboro', communicates the following to the Boston Cultivator. Mr. Lang is widely known as one of the most intelligent and skillful breeders in our country, and thoroughly practical in all his undertakings. The views of such a man, put forth as a deliberate and thoughtful trial are entitled to much weight. Mr. Lang recently made the statement in public that he had tried steaming food for horses and abandoned it, and the following was sent to the editor of the Cultivator in answer to a letter of inquiry regarding his reasons therefor. The statements will be read with interest:

"Perhaps your readers who are practical stock feeders, may feel interested to know the manner of feeding and the results, as the experiment may prove of service to some who may desire to follow a similar plan of feeding. About thirty animals, young and old, were fed six months or more with cut hay, steamed and mixed with ground oats and shorts. The hay was cut short and placed in a tight box and boiling water poured over it, the cover of the box being closed for twenty minutes, allowing the hay to soften by the steam; then the oat meal and shorts, and a slight dash of salt was added, and fed warm in quantities suited to the age and condition of the animals to be fed. Good hay mostly used, but straw, refuse hay and chaff treated in the same way were eaten with avidity. Here was the trouble as I believe; the stock were more eager for the warm feed, and many of them bolted their allowance in a few moments. The result was that such ones in a few months plainly showed the effects of such hasty feeding. Loss of appetite and spirits plainly indicated dyspepsia. The coat of these animals looked unusually sleek and fat all the time; but the power to endure a day's drive, or courage to perform ordinary exertion was much impaired. Quite a number of horses treated in this manner showed no material alteration, yet I fully convinced that continued feeding with warm shortened feed would reduce their digestive organs to a like weak state.

Having shifted my method of feeding to long hay and dry ground oats, fed in such a manner as to insure a deliberate mastication as much as may be, I think I may safely say that the result was satisfactory—restoring the wanted vigor and energy to the animals, and enabling them to perform the ordinary exertion of the farm. If I had continued feeding which it was desirable to consume, I should prefer to keep the stock older—more exposed to cold weather, creating an appetite for such food rather than make it tempt them by cutting or mixing with meal at the expense of their health. Health is all important in an animal of which so much powerful exertion is expected. Any one ever so little acquainted with the practice of feeding, and the value of the tremendous exertion of trotting and running, knows that long hay and ground oats and crushed corn are mostly used; and many careful feeders strip the hay of all seed, and feed oats a few handfuls at a time, distributed over the bottom of the manger, that time may be afforded to thoroughly reduce the food before swallowing. This most certainly induces a healthy state of the digestive organs, and prepares the animal for violent labor."

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

A NEW "MONKEY WRENCH." An adjustable wrench, one easily adjusted to fit any size nut, and sized into one of the most useful tools, and every farmer and mechanic should always have one at hand. The old "monkey wrench" was somewhat complicated, and from being often used as a hammer was liable to get injured and become almost useless. A new and simple adjustable wrench, simple in its operation, light but strong, and which must come into general use, has just been patented by J. W. Penney of Mechanic's Falls, Me. It has many advantages over the old wrench, and can in no way get out of repair. An illustration and description is given in the Scientific American of Nov. 25th, and parties interested can address the inventor as above.

CABBAGES IN WINTER.

The following method of keeping cabbages from rotting in the winter, is communicated by M. Greenough of North Edgecomb. He writes:

"I have tried many ways to prevent cabbages from rotting after they are put in the cellar—built racks, &c., but find the best way to keep them from rotting, is to tie a string around each cabbage and hang them up on nails heads down. I have taken cabbages when somewhat rotten and hung them up and it prevented them from rotting. To keep Rutabagas and English flat turnips sweet through winter, I always put them in barrels of dry sand and keep the barrels covered to exclude the air."

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Boston Cultivator denies the statement that either Dr. Geo. B. Loring or Chas. L. Flint, are to be President of the State Agricultural College, and says "there is a very strong desire to secure Prof. Paul R. Chadbourn of Williams College, for that position; the most fit man yet named for that place we are assured."

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper, whether I can obtain some Osage Orange seed, and when it is to be sown, fall or spring.

We presume the seed can be obtained of J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John street, New York. If you intend to try your hand with the Osage Orange, we would advise you to procure the plants of some reliable nurseryman, as the process of propagating it from the seed is a troublesome and uncertain business. The seed is always planted in the fall that it may have the benefit of the frost's action in fitting it to germinate.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

The subscriber who inquires for a Cotswold buck, had better address Gen. G. C. Gushman, Bangor, J. M. Carpenter, Esq., of Pittston, is also, we believe, a breeder of Cotswolds.

A Subscriber inquires for a remedy to destroy worms in horses and hogs.

Will some of our correspondents please inform him.

Maxims for Sheep Farmers.

Sheep do better in small flocks than in large ones. By small flocks we mean from thirty to fifty, and even if a farmer keeps three hundred, they should be separated—the lambs and decrepit sheep being cared by themselves that they may receive extra care.

It is better to keep sheep confined in yards at this season of the year than to allow them to range at will over field and pasture.

Separate yards should always be provided for sheep and cattle, where practicable; but if not so they should never be turned into the yard together, as accident and loss often result therefrom.

Convenient and suitably arranged houses or sheds, are indispensable in successfully wintering even a small flock of sheep. Shelter being provided, the sheep ought never to be allowed out in a storm of rain or snow, nor in damp weather.

All houses or sheds for sheep should be properly

Scientific Farming.

Scientific farming is all very well; but it must be confessed that a man may have a good theoretical knowledge of agriculture, and yet make a very poor farmer. Order, system, personal attention to details, with steady, persistent industry, will enable a farmer to succeed without the slightest acquaintance with sciences, while on the other hand, the most thorough scientific education will be of little use to the man who has not these qualities.

If a man who has had the advantage of a scientific agricultural education turns farmer, he will be pretty sure to make mistakes which will subject him to the ridicule of his neighbors.

Give some kind of root twice a week to the entire flock—feeding the lambs and weak sheep barley, corn, or some kind of provender, every other day.

Feed with regularity, and tend your flock with gentleness and kindness.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The First Attempt at Agriculture in New England.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It may be interesting to the farmers of New England, to know when, where, and by whom the first grain in these eastern States was raised by Europeans. Waiving all claims of the uncertain traditions of the Northmen to the honor of first sowing corn, we come to the authenticated facts of more recent times. On the 8th of November, 1604, Sieur de Monts was granted by Henry IVth of France, a patent of Acadia, (which, according to some authorities, embraced the extensive territory lying between Cape Sable and Cape Cod), with power to subdue the inhabitants, and convert them to the Christian faith. Two vessels being equipped by De Monts for the purpose of proceeding to his new possessions, of which he had been constituted Lieut. General, the expedition sailed from France on the 7th of March, 1604. Reaching the Isle of St. Croix, which is embraced in the limits of the present town of Boston, Me.—the adventurous hero erected a fort and chapel—the first, by the way, ever built in New England—here they concluded to quarter during the winter.

In the ensuing spring, 1605, the party made their first attempt at agriculture. Mark Lescarbot, the journalist of the voyage gives an account of the expedition in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, (2 vols. 12 mo., 24d., Paris, 1612) a portion of which has been translated into English in Purchas's Pilgrimage, and in Churchill's Collection. Lescarbot, in speaking of the virgin soil of St. Croix, and of their efforts at agriculture, says: "As for the nature of the ground, it is most excellent, and most abundantly fruitful. For the said Mons. De Monts having caused his men to sow wheat, barley, and rye, and the same sowed with rye, he was not able to carry for the maturity thereof to reap it; and, notwithstanding the grain had grown and increased so plentifully, that it was ready to be reaped, and did gather it of it, as big, and weighty as in France, which soil hath brought forth wheat, barley, and rye at this present [1609] it doth continue to flourish, and will be able to yield, in twenty years, nearly two hundred and sixty years ago occurred the epoch of New England agriculture, and De Monts may be claimed as our pioneer in the peaceful and honorable pursuit of husbandry."

Sanford, Nov. 26, 1864.

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Items of Experience.

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To avoid spring plowing, I furrowed for potatoes in the fall of 1863. Last spring, as soon as the ground was warm, I dropped the seed in the furrows, and covered with a compost of manure and dung.

About the 24th of May, I plowed them in, plowing the furrows deep, and not the rows as possible; let them remain ridged eight or ten days, then leveled with a drag. After they came up I cultivated once or twice, then ridged with a plow; having an extension to the lower part of the ridge, and a mold board.

I manured in rows both ways for corn; covered mostly with plow, finished covering with the foot as I plowed with the patent planter, and then both ways with culture; finally with riding with plow; cut up as soon as it was well grazed and stacked on stone wall, having tied (with rye straw), in small bundles, straddling the bundles on the wall, and the corn in the furrows, harrowed crosswise to cover, cultivated once, and thinned and weeded once with hoe. I loaded my compost, the only kind of manure I used, with manure and straw, sending a cord in ten minutes without other help.

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A Large Buck.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As I am often receiving inquiries respecting a Buck which I have, I thought I would be a good idea to introduce him to the readers of the Farmer.

"Old Hamburg" is three years old, his size and weight were both imported from Germany, his weight is 230 pounds, shears about twelve pounds per year, is coarse woolled (but not as coarse as the Leicester) is admitted by all who have seen him to be the best Buck in this State. The first premium was awarded to him at our County fair last fall. I have two half-blood buck lambs, one of them weighed 130 pounds when less than five months old. I have also a few ewe lambs half and three fourths blood which I think cannot be surpassed in this State. I sold one half blood lamb that weighed 135 pounds when five and a half months old, which has never seen any such lambs as the lambs after "Old Hamburg"; he is fit for mutton, wool, and heavy combined, there is no breed of sheep in this State that can bear comparison with them. I think the old buck can easily be made to weigh 300 pounds, and he is not very fleshy at present. He has no horns and most of the half bloods are hornless.

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Protecting Trees from Mice.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In a recent number of the Farmer, you gave some remedies for the protection of trees, liable to be gnawed by mice the coming winter, which can be easily adopted and in some instances save the owners of valuable fruit trees many times the cost of the experiment. Having lost many choice trees in former years, I now find protection is made by a cone of earth (muck or compost answers as well) one or two feet high around the trunk of the tree. This hill will be levelled in the spring and make a good dressing for the tree. Mice rarely know how the snow, they always prefer a covering of weeds, grass, or the like to screen them in cold weather, hence it is advisable to keep the nursery or orchard grounds clean in autumn and apply mulch or coarse dressing in the spring. When the snow falls or the ground freezes before trees are protected, I use turpentine from the shop—these strips or turnings are about two feet long and are easily cut and tied around the trunk of the tree.

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Want of Calculation in Stock Feeding.

A contemporary states that a large farmer at the West sold last fall twenty tons of hay at six dollars per ton; and again, in January, twenty tons more at ten dollars per ton, and thought he was making his fortune. In the spring, however, he was compelled to go long distances to buy hay at twenty dollars a ton, giving his note, to save his stock from starvation.

Such occurrences as this show the common want of calculation among farmers in providing winter food for their stock. Every man who has kept cattle and horses as long as three years, ought to know the average amount they will consume per head each winter. The amount will, of course, vary with the seasons—a long cold winter requiring more than a mild one. If the animals are exposed to the weather and windy winds, the difference will be very considerable, say twenty-five or thirty per cent; if they are well sheltered, it will be quite small, say not more than ten per cent. The farmer must make his calculations accordingly, and be sure to have enough for any contingency, for it will not be profitable for him to keep them well through three-fourths of the winter, and then force them to death at last. The amount required per head will also vary with the latitude, as well as with the size of the animal, and the general economy in the management. Perhaps it may be taken on an average in the Northern States, that a horse will consume three tons of good hay, and a cow two tons, where good care is given, and a moderate amount of root and provender. It is important that farmers should inform themselves well on this point, in doing which, approximate results may be easily obtained, by occasionally weighing the food given them during a week.

Every farmer should know the amount of hay he has secured during the summer. A weighing scale for this purpose (which may also be used for weighing fattening animals) would save pay for the labor of weighing, and determine the weight of the stock accurately; but in the absence of such a scale, the occasional weighing of a load will soon enable him to guess the amount not very far from the mark. Every load drawn into the barn or stock, should be entered in his memorandum book, and he will thus be enabled to know, with tolerable accuracy, how much he has on hand, and how many animals it will safely carry through the winter. He can then increase his stock accordingly in good season, without waiting till he has reached the last extremity. Those who have no such account may nearly determine the amount on hand by measuring. Hay, cut early, when the stalks are soft and flexible will settle closer than such as is cut when nearly ripe, or when the stalks are stiff and dry. But, as an average, good timothy hay will weigh about 1,000 lbs. per load, and a load of one hundred cubic feet—the top of course, will be lighter, and the bottom heavier, but this will

THE MAINE

FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MASSON & HAMILTON

Gen. Sherman's Campaign—St. Louis.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. Since recently exchanged prisoners have reached this city, they say when they arrived at Savannah from Millen, they were kindly treated and furnished with the best food that could be procured.

The people intimated that there were forces under Beauregard and Johnston at Macon, and that they were likely to be met at Savannah. It was believed that he would encounter them or that the military authorities would in time decide where to concentrate their forces. At Savannah there were only 1500 men, who could make but feeble resistance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1864. The Richmond papers of Monday morning, received here by the correspondents of the Philadelphia *Register*, contain nothing new, although they are less confident in their tone than they were last week.

The *Way* concludes an editorial on Sherman's order of march by saying: "We do not intend to inform the Yankees where Sherman is, but we do not intend to inform them that he is not in Charleston or Savannah, nor in Macon nor Augusta, and not one of those cities has been taken by the Yankees."

We can tell them likewise that his march has been even more leisurely than he anticipated, and that so far from accomplishing the modest fifteen miles a day provided for, he has not yet attained more than an average than the half of that rate. It is now fifteen days since he left Atlanta. In a week he was in possession of Macon, and in twelve days of Augusta, and in a few days more of some other important point, but where is he now?

We leave it to the Yankee papers to guess—supplying them, only with the information that he has not found any street potatoes very abundant in Georgia, and that hog and hominy have not been carved up for the prandial entertainment of his belevered troops.

The *Enquirer* states that two hundred Yankee negroes, prisoners of war, were sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, on Saturday last. The prisoners there, who number thirteen thousand, made an attempt to escape on Thursday last, but the artillery opened on them, and they were killed after forty had been killed and a large number wounded.

The *Star* predicts a combined attack on Richmond by land and sea, which may be prevented by muddy roads.

Southern reports that Grant is gradually moving his troops to our right, and if the weather continues favorable he will probably make another effort in that direction.

Operations before Richmond—Heavy Firing.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30. The *Harold's* Army of the Potomac correspondence of the 28th inst., says more firing than usual was indulged in on the 27th inst. The evening the rebels fired from the advanced point of their new line just beyond the famous Bermuda Hundred train. One gunboat replied and the affair was terminated.

On the morning of the 28th firing was quite brisk, musketry particularly, but no heavy cannonading. Rebel deserters report that the rebel General Ewell's corps has gone South.

Throughout all of the 27th, the rebel firing in Dutch Gap Canal was unusually heavy and persistent. No damage was done.

News of Sherman's Progress Withheld by the Rebel Papers—Speculations in regard to his Movements.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th inst., says: "Georgia papers print much concerning Sherman's movements and about our army which it would be unbecomingly to copy. It was pretty well ascertained that the left wing of Sherman's army, when it reached Madison, numbered 10,000 men. They burned the town when they left."

Augusta papers show that the excitement in that city a week ago Monday was very great, and it was proposed to impress the negroes. One of the papers was very fairly trenchant on the point of citizens of the Confederacy.

The importance of the Confederacy of Augusta and Macon, is dwelt upon at length by the Richmond papers, who say that their fall would be a great disaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th inst., says of Sherman's movement: "If he could take Macon, or Augusta, by the way, it would accomplish great results, but the destruction of those towns was not his object. His object was to destroy the railroads so far as he could, which run from Savannah and Western Georgia to Virginia and the Carolinas, and to rest his army at the railroad junctions, so that he can establish himself permanently at Beaufort, he may be able to operate against those roads repeatedly. Furthermore, Beaufort lies between Charleston and Savannah, and is a convenient place for the base of land operations against either city."

Glories Victory in Tennessee—Head Battle Captured.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1. The *Times* has the following special dispatch: "Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Midnight. The enemy at 4 P. M. made a heavy attack on Franklin with two corps, but after persistent fighting was repulsed at all points, with a loss of 6000 in killed and wounded."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. The following official dispatch, confirming the report of the victory in Tennessee, has been received: "Nashville, Dec. 1. The following dispatch was received late last night: 'To Maj. Gen. Thomas: Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 1. The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack on our right flank, commencing at about 4 o'clock and lasting until after dark, and was repulsed at all quarters with very heavy loss, probably five or six thousand men. Our loss was probably not more than one-tenth of that number. We captured about 1000 men, including one brigadier general.'"

(Signed) S. C. FIDELITY. Parties arrived from the front, and who witnessed the battle of yesterday, and saw the attack of the rebel forces as desperate. Four charges were made upon the Federal lines of musketry in a body four times deep. The enemy's line was broken, and they fled in confusion. The loss of the rebels was estimated at 6000 men. The Federal forces were not seriously hurt.

The following was just received in relation to it: "HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Dec. 1, 5 P. M. I have just heard from Gen. Gregg. His dispatch is dated 3:45 P. M. He reports having carried the enemy's position, which was defended by infantry and cavalry in the works with artillery."

He captured two pieces of artillery, but had no means to bring them off, so he spiked them and destroyed them. He reports that he has captured 1000 men, including one brigadier general, and a large number of prisoners. He also reports that he has captured a large number of arms and ammunition.

The 21st brigade, Brig. Gen. Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have carried the enemy's position. The enemy's position was defended by infantry and cavalry in the works with artillery. The Federal forces were not seriously hurt.

No information could be obtained of any troops passing Southwest, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the river, however, was seen to be graded, but no rails were laid. At Duval's Station, south of Stony Creek, much property was destroyed, and a very large amount of railroad iron was found.

An effort was being made to destroy it by fire, when the staff officer who brought the dispatch, left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following, but the other thinks Gregg will reach camp at midnight.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE. The Great Victory at Franklin—Full Details. The *Atlantic City* *Register* of the 28th inst., contains the following full details of the battle at Franklin and its antecedents have been received. It was the most brilliant victory in its general results to the Federal arms.

It is reported on shore that Lee is marching against Sherman. The *Franklin* *Register* of the 28th inst., contains the following full details of the battle at Franklin and its antecedents have been received. It was the most brilliant victory in its general results to the Federal arms.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up, during the retirement of our army from Duck Creek to Franklin. In this time a multiplicity of exploits and successes resulted to the Federal arms.

It was no time in fact to get up a complete plan, as the enemy pressed us closely and obliged us to fight him.

The original plan was to withdraw Gen. Schofield's force from the meeting of reinforcements and then fight a battle.

Capt. Lyman, commanding an artillery brigade in the 4th corps, had placed his batteries in most favorable positions, and from these shot and shell were hurled into the advancing rebel line.

The most reckless bravery they still showed, and when within a few hundred yards of our works our boys opened upon them a terrible fire of musketry, but no wavering was perceived in the rebel line, as they came to the very parades of our works.

On the Columbus pike the pressure was so great that some of Cox's and Wagner's men were hurled back, but the men were rallied and attacked the enemy on the flank.

White Col. O'Dwyer charged in the front. A desperate hand to hand fight ensued with bayonets and the butt ends of muskets. One hundred rebels were captured, and the line restored.

For two and a half hours the battle raged all along our line. Riley's brigade of the 23d corps fairly covered their ground in front of it with the smoke of their guns. The rebels were repulsed at all points, but the fire did not cease until nine o'clock p. m.

At last 1000 rebels were killed, wounded and captured, and no waving was perceived in the rebel line. We have taken 30 rebel flags.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 1. No new developments have taken place to-day.

Our army still encircles the city on the south-east, its wings resting on the Cumberland river. The enemy's lines are clearly to be seen from high points in the suburbs and from the capital.

They are entreching themselves in a southwestward direction about three miles from the city. Rebel Plot to Seize a Pacific Steamer—A Gang of Pirates Captured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. A report of the Steamer North Star, which was captured by a gang of pirates, is received. The following important intelligence is received:

On the 25th of October, the American Consul at Panama received a despatch from Consul C. A. Lyman, stating that the same steamer or brig had been captured by a gang of pirates, and that the pirates were intended to seize the steamer *Guatemala*.

The agent of the Company was notified of the fact, and sent a small boat to the harbor before the arrival of the pirates across the Isthmus, consequently they were obliged to remain at Panama until the 10th of November, the day of the sailing of the steamer.

In the next morning further information was obtained, and a plan for the capture of the whole gang was made.

While waiting the rebels purchased 300 pounds of powder in tin cans, and shipped on the same steamer they intended to take passage.

On the 10th the passengers embarked on the *Salvador* as usual, with their baggage. Immediately on their departure the pirates appeared on the main saloon, ostensibly to have their tickets examined. Previous to this all the port holes, windows, staterooms and doors had been closed.

In order to avoid any opportunity could be presented for a rebellion, the passengers were ordered to remain in their staterooms, and the pirates were ordered to remain in the main saloon.

Papers revealing the whole affair, with instructions from the rebel Secretary of Navy. Small arms of all kinds, hand-cuffs, etc., were found in possession of the pirates.

Transferred to the *Lancaster*, and the *Salvador* proceeded on her voyage.

The *Lancaster* returned to Panama with the prisoners. Before reaching Panama the leader of the pirates made a confession. The names of the pirates are F. E. Hogg of Baltimore, Capt. E. Swan, Executive Officer, J. Black, Paymaster, J. Lyons, Steward, John H. Smith, Chief Engineer, and J. H. Hogg, Engineer.

Hogg was recently captured on the *Trinidad* while running the blockade at Wilmington. He was captured by the U. S. S. *Albatross*, and was sent to the U. S. S. *Albatross*.

Hogg's instructions were after getting possession of the steamer to go to California, and to deliver with his treasure, and if not able to get the treasure across the Isthmus to deposit it with a reliable English house in Valparaiso, or send it to Europe by a French mail-boat.

The Markets.
AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
(Compiled weekly by J. M. Varnum, Jr., of the Augusta Chronicle.)

Flour, \$10.00 to \$12.00; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Wheat, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Rice, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Hides, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Tallow, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Lard, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Sugar, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Coffee, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Tea, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Spices, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Fruits, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Vegetables, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Fish, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Game, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Poultry, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Swine, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Cattle, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Horses, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Mules, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Oxen, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Sheep, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Goats, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Pigs, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Rabbits, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Birds, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Snails, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Mushrooms, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Truffles, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Fungi, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Algae, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Lichens, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Mosses, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Ferns, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Grasses, \$1.00 to \$1.20; 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